

Why "Half-Clean" With Gasoline?

Gasoline alone is not a thorough cleaning agent—no more than is water without soap. But soap won't work in gasoline, so you must use **Putnam Dry-Cleaner** to get results.

Putnam Dry-Cleaner is specially prepared for home use in dry cleaning dresses, gloves, fine waists, laces, curtains, rugs, etc. The process is simple, easy and effective. Saves time and seven-eighths of the professional's charges. Is guaranteed not to injure the most delicate fabrics—change color or shape—cause shrinking or wrinkling.

Full directions with every bottle.

Your Druggist sells **Putnam Dry-Cleaner**—25c and 50c bottles. If he can't supply you, write us—we will send bottle, postpaid, for 25c. **Monroe Drug Co., Quincy, Ill.**

Don't accept substitutes—demand the genuine.

PUTNAM DRY-CLEANER



BETHEL

Benjamin G. Terrill of White River Junction, who held a responsible position on the power company's construction job most of the winter, began work Monday on the water-tower at the tannery and that evening fell on an icy sidewalk on Main street and injured himself to the extent it is feared of at least one fractured rib, at the first examination his physician not definitely determining the extent of his injuries. Mrs. Terrill came yesterday to be with him during his confinement at the hotel.

R. A. Abbott is recovering from a week's illness with grip. Mrs. Ida Davis is now ill with the same disease.

Isaac S. Yott of Montpelier was a business visitor Monday.

There was a leap year ball last night at the town hall.

The young people's league of the Methodist church held a social at C. E. Noble's last evening, most of the party being carried for a strawride by Frank F. McCullough.

Mrs. Lena Mason, who has been assisting in the care of Mrs. Michele Piedmonte at the Randolph sanatorium, has returned home.

Miss Lena Lyford goes to-day to Hanover, N. H., expecting to have an operation for appendicitis at the Mary Hitchcock hospital.

A. C. Gibson, who was killed in Sharon last Thursday, lived on the Abbott place near the quarries in this town a few years ago with his wife and children, and conducted the boardinghouse for the E. B. Ellis company.

Mrs. Jane Tolles, who to-day reached her 92d anniversary, celebrated by visiting her son, Charles H. Arnold, in Stockbridge. She is the oldest person in this village and very active.

Senator O. L. Martin of Plainfield was a business visitor yesterday.

Several from here attended the auction sale of Holsteins at the Dutton farm in Royalton yesterday and report that fancy prices ruled for the choice animals of the fine herd.

WATERBURY

John Gove, who lives on the Pape place and has been lumbering for Dr. J. T. Claire, had the misfortune to have his leg broken late Monday afternoon. He had come down to the Elliott sawmill with a load of logs and, in unloading the same, three logs rolled off the load, pinning his leg. He was released by others near and taken to his home by Harold Lewis. Dr. F. E. Steele, Jr., was summoned and reduced the fracture, which is said to be a very bad one, both bones being broken above the ankle.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Parsons are moving upon Dr. Claire's Middlesex farm.

Miss Annie Dorothy Palmer, who has been home following an attack of scarlet fever, has returned to her studies at Lyndon institute.

Friday evening the senior class of the high school will present their drama, "The Time of His Life," in semiary hall at the Center. A special car leaving here at 8:45 will run to the Center and return after the promenade which follows the play.

Rev. William L. Boicourt was in Montpelier yesterday to attend a "Conference on Evangelism," this being one of the four meetings held in the state. Mr. Boicourt addressed the meeting on "Special Evangelistic Services."

MRS. MAY'S LETTER TO WOMEN

More Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieves Suffering.

Chicago, Ill.—"I suffered from a bad case of female ills. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended and I took about six bottles. It fixed me up all right. The common symptoms of such a condition—pain when walking, irritation, bearing down pains and backache, nervousness and disordered digestion—soon passed away. I look much better now than I did before, and I recommend the Compound every time for female troubles, as it did for me all it is claimed to do. You have my permission to publish this letter." Mrs. J. MAY, 3548 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.



If you have any of the symptoms mentioned in Mrs. May's letter, remember what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for her, and try it yourself. It is a good old-fashioned medicine, made from roots and herbs, and it has helped countless numbers of women.

If you need special advice, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

ENGLISH MAKE DENIAL

No Orders to Merchantmen to Attack Submarines

WAITING FOR GERMAN AFFIDAVITS

No Action Considered Likely Until They Arrive

Washington, D. C., March 1.—Germany's latest communication on submarine warfare was discussed in detail at yesterday's cabinet meeting and at a separate conference between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, but no conclusion was reached. It was decided to await data now on the way from Berlin, regarding instructions alleged to have been issued by the British admiralty to merchant captains for attacks on submarines.

Pending their receipt, and a subsequent decision regarding the attitude of the United States, the state department is prepared to consider any overt act committed by the Teutonic submarine commanders in the light of the facts. The department, it was said, would not act upon the case of an American who sustained injuries aboard a vessel which it could be definitely established carried guns for offensive purposes.

Cabinet members carefully avoided questions on whether Germany's position as outlined by Count Bernstorff in a note to Secretary Lansing Monday was acceptable to the American government. It was said that merely the facts were laid before the cabinet without any effort being made to arrive at a decision.

It was reiterated, however, that the United States would continue to stand upon its position that attacks should not be made on merchantmen unarmed or armed for defensive purposes, and would hold Germany accountable if that position is not observed. The chief danger was said by officials to lie in a possible attack on a ship carrying Americans.

It was indicated in British diplomatic circles that the allegations of Germany would be flatly denied. It was said that British masters had not been instructed to hunt submarines; that they had been told to avoid the craft and that only in event of a submarine approaching without warning were the skippers authorized to use their guns.

The state department is understood to feel that the possibility of difficulties arising in the near future as a reason of the new German and Austrian policy is more or less remote. Officials believe that commanders of the under-sea boats will take particular care not to attack without warning armed merchant vessels upon which there may be Americans.

It was indicated in well informed quarters that the president insist on a strict interpretation of the rules of international law as applying to Germany's new submarine warfare.

Information from Berlin purporting to contain proof that the British admiralty had instructed captains of armed merchant ships to attack submarines had not arrived, Mr. Lansing said. The delay was believed to be due to conditions resulting from the war.

MARRIED RECRUITS GRUMBLE OVER POOR ALLOWANCE

British Government Considering Question of Moratorium for Well-to-Do Enlisted Men.

London, March 1.—Recent recruiting in Great Britain has revealed a good deal of dissatisfaction over the failure of the government to make adequate financial arrangements for married men in good positions enlisting under the Lord Derby scheme and in whose behalf agitation arose for a moratorium for the rents of their residences and other liabilities. Walter Hume Long, president of the local government board, announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the government was considering the question of establishing such a moratorium but that no detailed statement was yet possible.

The Nevada Imperilled.

Quincy, Mass., March 1.—A quantity of waste oil at the dock at which the superdreadnaught Nevada was lying at the Fore River Shipbuilding corporation caught fire yesterday and flames shot up about the warship, which, however, was little damaged.

WHAT CAUSES COLDS?

This question is asked every day. A cold is really a fever, not always caused by the weather but often due to disordered blood or lack of important food-elements. In changing seasons fat-foods are essential because they distribute heat by enriching the blood and so render the system better able to withstand the varying elements. This is the important reason why Scott's Emulsion should always be taken for colds, and it does more—builds strength to prevent sickness. Scott's Emulsion contains Nature's rare strength-building fats, so skillfully blended that the blood profits from every drop. It is free from harmful drugs or alcohol. Sold at drug stores—always get the genuine.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 12-23

BELLANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Resinol Soap



makes clear skins and good hair

The regular use of Resinol Soap for the toilet, bath and shampoo, can usually be relied on to keep the complexion clear, the hands white and soft, and the hair healthy, glossy and free from dandruff. If the skin or scalp is already in bad condition, a short treatment with Resinol Ointment may first be necessary to restore its normal health. Resinol Soap and Ointment are sold by all druggists. For samples free, write to Dept. 15-P, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

FOR BRANDEIS AND AGAINST HIM

Testimony on Both Sides in the Senate Hearing in Washington.

Washington, March 1.—The Senate judiciary sub-committee, which is investigating the fitness of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to be a member of the supreme court, resumed its hearings yesterday with the expectation that the taking of testimony will be concluded to-day.

Edward W. Hutchins of Boston, asked for his opinion of the nominee said: "His general reputation at the bar in Boston is that he is a lawyer of great ability but not straightforward."

United States District Attorney Anderson of Boston, presenting testimony for Mr. Brandeis, asked Hutchins if his firm did not represent the vested interests of the Boston community.

Mr. Hutchins replied that he would not say his firm represented all "vested interests" nor represented such interests exclusively.

Mr. Anderson asked if Mr. Brandeis had not incurred much enmity through his fight against the New Haven railroad, legislation for savings bank insurance and his attacks against gas companies and the Old Dominion Copper company.

Mr. Hutchins said that was so. Asked what he meant by "straightforward," the witness said some of those to whom he had talked would describe Mr. Brandeis as untrustworthy.

"I would not say he is untrustworthy," said Hutchins. "That would mean one could not take his word or take his agreement; that he would be dishonest. What I mean as not being straightforward is illustrated by his appearing to be retained and representing L. R. Glavis at the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation, while as a matter of fact he was paid by and really represented Collier's Weekly."

Mr. Brandeis' standing, he said, was largely affected by the New England railroad incident.

Anderson read a letter from Arthur D. Hill saying it would be difficult for any radical to be popular at Boston.

"Considering the campaign of publicity carried on against him by C. W. Barron in his papers, the enmity of the New Haven and adding to that he is an outsider, successful, and a Jew, and you have explained the reasons for his unpopularity," wrote Hill, expressing the hope that Brandeis would be confirmed.

OKUMA ANXIOUS TO BE FRIENDLY WITH AMERICA

Japanese Premier So Tells Rev. Francis Clark, Head of the World's Christian Endeavor Union.

Tokio, Japan, March 1.—Rev. Francis E. Clark, president of the World's Christian Endeavor union, had an interview Monday with Count Okuma, in which the count expressed great regard for America and its institutions, and the strong desire of himself and his people for continued good relations with the United States.

Much interest was also expressed in the Christian Endeavor movement as one means of bringing the Christian young people of the Occident and the Orient together in a more complete union and fellowship than they have before known.

BADLY INJURED.

Condition of Miss Crane and Miss Farrington Serious.

Newton, Mass., March 1.—On the strength of a report from physicians that the injuries of Miss Helen M. Crane and Miss Hannah M. Farrington, who were attacked at Miss Crane's home Monday night, were more serious than at first supposed, Albert Sanders and Frank Sidney, negroes, arrested after the assault, were held in \$20,000 each in the district court yesterday.

Miss Crane is a sister of William H. Crane, the actor.

No Bed Sores

If patient is dusted with



Trained Nurse Rice, of Herkimer, N. Y., says, "There is nothing to compare with Sykes Comfort Powder to keep sick people free from bed sores, skin irritation and soreness. It is the 'Nurse's best friend.'"

Sykes Comfort Powder has been healing, soothing and comforting the skin of infants, children and sick people for more than 20 years. A medicated powder with extraordinary healing power. At Drug and Dept. Stores, Boston, Mass. THE COMFORT POWDER CO., Boston, Mass.

30,000 MAIMED FRENCH ASK WORK

To Make Themselves Useful in the Labor World of Their Country—American Committee Undertakes the Task.

New York, March 1.—Thirty thousand maimed French soldiers are pleading for work, for the opportunity to be educated to make themselves useful in the labor world of their country, it is announced by Mrs. Edmund Lincoln Baylies, chairman for the United States of a movement which has just been inaugurated for the organization of the American committee for training in suitable trades the maimed soldiers of France. For these 300,000, crippled men, according to Mrs. Baylies, an equal number of positions are being held open by the employers of France, who need these workers. Only the training for these soldiers is lacking to enable them to learn some useful pursuit so that they can serve in shop and factory.

"Build a bridge that will lead him from the hospital over into a normal life," Mrs. Baylies urges, in discussing the maimed soldier of the French republic. "We have been owing France through a hundred years for that little matter of first aid in our American Revolution."

The American committee, which has established headquarters at the Plaza hotel in this city, regards its task in the light of "charity to do away with the need of charity." It requires from three to six months for one of these war dependents to pass through this period of instruction—the length of time necessary for his tuition depends on the man and his trade—and the cost of his education is only four to five francs a day. One hundred dollars would meet the average of all cases, the committee estimates.

Americans in France contributed \$20,000 immediately upon learning of the organization there of a similar committee. Such trades are taught as basket-making, carpentry, glass work, photography, shoemaking, tailoring, instrument-making, tinware work, bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting. Unless the multitude of employable men who are being turned loose from the hospitals were taken in charge and their normal life artificially reconstructed, the committee in France foresaw a new and ever-increasing dead weight of misery for the republic.

The committee in France knew of one soldier who, having lost an arm while fighting on the Marne, drifted from shop to shop in search of a chance to support himself and, turned away because he knew no trade which he could follow with one arm, shot himself. It is to avert such tragedies as these that the American committee headed by Mrs. Baylies is laboring.

Movable Forts.

Four shots from heavy German howitzers shattered the block of cement and armor plate that was called Fort Douaumont. If Berlin newspapers are correctly informed, a single shot brought ruin to another fort.

Thus there is a repetition of the story of Liege, of Namur, of Mauberge, of Antwerp, of Novogorodsk. The Brialmont fortress is archaic—worse than useless under modern conditions, for it turns the defenders into a hopeless defense. France has spent more than \$100,000,000 on her barrier forts. The money was practically wasted. If the enemy, with movable guns, gets close enough to be under the fire of the guns of the fortress, then the enemy is close enough to hammer the fortress into ruin. Being a fixed place, the fort offers itself as a target which can be struck with scientific precision whereas the cannons of the fortress do not know the location of the howitzer. If by accident the location is discovered the gun can be moved.

The lesson should be taken to heart by our military authorities. Large sums have been spent along our coast in the erection of fortifications. It is proposed to spend \$100,000,000 more. The expenditure may be regarded doubtfully. Forts Wadsworth, Hamilton, and Schuyler, and Fort Wright at Fishers island are doubtless of value against naval attack, but they are a poor resource if an enemy should be able to effect a landing and place his heavy artillery. It is probable that even against ships the movable big gun is of more use than the big gun which is fixed.

It is necessary for this country to strengthen the navy as the first line of defense, and, should control of the sea be lost, to have a second line comparable to that which the Turks successfully maintained on the Gallipoli peninsula. Our forts are not likely to be of much protective value should the enemy land and push his lines close enough to bring forts within range.

"The enemy retired to his fortress. He is delivered into my hands." So wrote Napoleon more than one hundred years ago. In Napoleon's view a fortress, except for limited use, was a liability rather than an asset. If the defense of our coasts is to be efficiently organized, it must include the building of cement platforms at many places and the provision of huge guns that could be transported to them should need arise.—New York Globe.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Delightful Score, Brilliant Book and Lyrics, Etc., in "Princess Pat."

"The Princess Pat," which will be seen at the Barre opera house Monday, March 6, has been so widely heralded through the metropolitan press that even the casual observer is familiar to a certain extent with its merits. Its delightful score, its brilliant book and lyrics, and its attractive stage settings and charming costumes. In its presentation here the cast of principals will include Ruth Welch, Paul Nicholson, Philip H. Ryley, Edie Toye, Ben Hendricks, Edward Metcalf, Earl Benham, Herbert Jalingier, Georgio Segrario, Tots Marks and Francis Bryan. The girls have been selected for both voice and looks and the customary augmented Victor Herbert orchestra will be heard to the best advantage.—adv.

ORANGE.

Grange meeting will be held as usual on Friday night of this week. In place of the program arranged and printed yesterday, a lecture on prohibition by Rev. E. F. Newell of Barre will be delivered.



Pictured above is the Hub-Mark Storm Slipper.

FROM the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to the Great Lakes, this is the favorite rubber of men and women who want a light-weight and dresy rubber that is a real protection in snow and rain. This Storm Slipper is also made for men, boys and girls.

Hub-Mark Rubber Footwear is made in a wide variety of kinds and styles to cover the stormy weather needs of men, women, boys and girls in town or country.

The Hub-Mark is your value mark.

HUB-MARK RUBBERS

The World's Standard Rubber Footwear

McAllister Bros., East Barre	G. C. Howard, South Barre
Ed Martin, East Barre	G. E. Sanders, East Calais
W. G. Jackson, West Topsham	Hort, McAllister & Martin Co.,
A. Bisset	Williamstown
Walk-Over Boot Shop	American Clothing Company

CAUGHT IN MINE.

Underground Workers Trapped By Explosion Near Kempton, W. Va.

Kempton, W. Va., March 1.—Seventy-one men were trapped by an explosion in the mine of the Davis Coal & Coke company near here yesterday soon after they went to work.

Two succeeded in making their way to the surface and rescuers within an hour had brought out 37 others, four of whom were dead and two so badly hurt that it was feared they could not survive.

Volunteers were working under the direction of trained rescue crews in an attempt to reach those remaining in the mine.

16 Reasons Why You Should Vote NO ON THE PERRY REFERENDUM BECAUSE

1. It takes away the right of the town to regulate its own affairs;
2. It does not provide for the sale of alcohol or alcoholic liquors for use in medicine and nursing;
3. It discriminates in favor of selling hard cider;
4. It repeals the local option law, which has been proven successful;
5. It opens the way to the graft, perjury and corruption of state-wide prohibition;
6. It does not provide for procuring wine for sacramental purposes;
7. It does not provide for procuring pure alcohol for scientific purposes;
8. Prohibition is a failure in Maine and has not stopped heavy consumption of liquor in Kansas;
9. It is undoubtedly unconstitutional in its search and seizure clauses;
10. It may be nullified on account of the disfranchisement of delinquent taxpayers;
11. It may be attacked because it has injected into town meetings established for the transaction of municipal business only;
12. It does away with the annual agitation which keeps temperance sentiment alive and has tended toward sobriety and progress;
13. It opens the way for illegal saloons in 246 towns in Vermont, 232 of which are DRY to-day under local option, a temperance measure.
14. It means a step backward.
15. It may be a stepping-stone to state control of the smaller towns and the abolition of the town unit;
16. It is being urged almost wholly as a step to national prohibition, regardless of its economic and moral effect on Vermont.

The Vermont Local Option Law is the best temperance measure in the country to-day. WHY NOT LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE?

How to Vote for Local Option on the Yellow Ballot

Shall an act of the General Assembly of 1915, entitled "An Act to Prohibit the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," become a law May 1, 1916?

YES ☐ NO ☒

The voter shall make a cross (X) against the answer he desires to give.

Cut out this coupon and take it to the polls.

THE VERMONT LOCAL OPTION LEAGUE
Raymond Trainer, Secretary, White River Junction, Vt.